CHICAGO, June 27, 1857. I have se poor and unhappy brains for railroadeveling as Cassio had for drinking. There is exideration at the start; but my susceptible head is seen set whirling; after a few hours monotoneus, jolting progress, I sink gradually into a state of torpor, which might by the ignorant be considered as the effect of quite a different cause. The newspapers on my lap grow insufferably stupid. moving panorama of wood and field and stream, visible from the car windows, becomes as wearisome as panoramas generally are. The car floor come as panoramas generally are. The car house spreading and crawling as I gaze at it; and the coat collar of the tobacco-spitting gentleman on the next seat appears affected by a similar phenomenon. Very disagreeable, and accompanied by slight nausea. The last-named sensation is not in the least alleviated by the visit of young Aquarius, with his alleviated by the visit of young Aquarius, with his tin water-pot; when, purposing to drink from the public glass, I discover about the edges certain suspicious streaks, as of diluted tobacco-juice, traceable to the stained lips of the gentleman with the phenominal coat-collar. I have not sufficient energy to improve the appearance of the said lips and their surroundings, by actively disposing of the contents of the gloss in their direction, as duty would seem to require. I exist neither in the realm of sleep nor of waking; but float in a dead calm, miserably, upon the gulf between.

a complaint incidental to many. I rode the other day a couple of hundred miles with one of its unfortunate victims, who told me his symptoms, and earmestly counseled me to try his improved antidote.

This was contained in a stout black bottle which he
took frequently from a small traveling bag, and held
for some seconds to his lip in a horizontal position;
the undiatory motion of his throat, and an audible
gurgling, indicating the passage of liquid. The
effect seemed to me anything but remedial. The
train switching off at a way station, he inquired, in train switching off at a way station, he inquired, in an exceedingly confidential manner, though not very intelligibly, if I thought we were to wait there a couple of hours for another train. I have forgotten what I said, but I remember perfectly well his impressively laconic reply. Said he, "Loog Spish"; mending, I suppose, to say that something looked suspicious. I inferred that his car-sickness was not altogether cured, and still declined the kind offer of altogether cured, and still declined the kind offer of his medicine. However, I observed a good many others using it, or something similar—a few of them with much the same success.

I left Niagara Falls on the morning of Monday

I left Niagara Falls on the morning of Monday After the long succession of rains, Nature sent one of her brightest mornings, like a May Queen following a funeral possession. And she set her beautiful, perfect-arched bow above the turmoil of the waters that plunge on to the misty abyss. We looked our last upon the leaping rapids—the swift-shooting currents—the pause, the recoil, the bursting and crumbling into cloudy snow—the slow falling of the heavy thundering masses—the great gulf below, boiling and whistling—the little ferry-boat tossing away down there, seen afar off amid sapors—the long chains and rolling scrolls of foam, and turning our backs upon the view, still wet with the showers of spray, we took our seats in the care for Buffale. We arrived just in time to catch the for Buffalo. We arrived just in time to catch the ten o'clock day express upon the Lake Shore Rail-road, and Westward bo!

A ride of twelve hours brought us to Toledo. The most I remember of this place is the muske-toes. They were the first of the season; and very large, like the first strawberries. I heard them enter, with a great noise of wings, the open window of the hotel just after I had gone to bed. I cowed with dismay, and awaited their onset. There was an unoccupied bed in the room, situated near the window, and I heard them descend upon it, and hover over and around it, and skirmish and bover over and around it, and skirmish and explore, and wind their angry horns, as if fornous with disappointed hunger. There some unhappy traveler had slept, or tried to sleep, the night before. He was gone—I had come; but by some unaccountable oversight they never discovered me! They soared about that unoccupied bed hunting for the lost traveler, until a caim and smiling satisfaction at their discomfiture came over me, and I sank into a blissful sleep. The next morning I perceived upon the wall above the besieged bed the most melancholy and dejected broad of birds—not quite so large as pigeons—that ever appeared after a night's ineffectual marauding. I did not disturb them, but left them in their wee. I did not disturb them, but left them in their woe.

I mention the adventure for the benefit of future travelers occupying the room, whom I would advise, as they value their mortal welfare, to turn into the bed next the door.

Another day's journey brought us to Chicago. I did not set out upon it with any very great degree of exhibitantion. The ears were crowded with huggard passengers, who had been riding all night—a most wretched way of economizing time and money. The soot and heat were intolerable. If the windows were shut, we suffocated: if open, we were covered with cinders and dust. The same old story. The man who will invent some practicable and thorough method of car-ventilation shall establish his own fortune and merit the gratitude of travelers. Meanwhile we must submit to what cannot be avoided. Let no man or woman embark upon a railroad train without being dressed for the emergency. The ignorance or folly some people display, in putting on their best for a journey, is astonishing. A gay fop took his seat near us this morning, at Toledo—a msgnificent bitle fellow, a regular Toledo blade, apparently; and the shine of his white waistcoat and futter of his perfumed handkerchief, appeared very fine indeed on short acquaintance. I observed him on the arrival at Chicago. He looked like an amateur chimney-sweep after some little practice.

Bwift changes take place as you proceed westward. The incomparable elm forests of Western New-York, so dense, so lofty, so full of grace and majesty, have at length given place to oak barrens, pleasant groves and scatteriog pines. The new fields, blotted and scrawled all over with black. while we must submit to what cannot be avoided

pleasant groves and scattering pines. The new fields, blotted and scrawled all over with black. charred stumps and roots have disappeared, and, io! the smooth green prairie! The candy peddlers and seed-cake merchants raise the prices, and there is an advance in peanuts. And now you reach that wonderful low, level floor upon which Chicago

Chicago is a moderu marvel, impossible in any precincago is a modern marvel, impossible in any pre-vious age. Its mushroom-growth has been almost incredibly rapid. I spent a year in this region when a boy; I was frequently in Chicago. I came in with the farmers on their loads of grain, riding thirty miles to market, sometimes after an ox-team. Many farmers came from unknown distances beyond. It ing, in order to arrive in town and dispose of the to return. We usually took our guns with us, to return. We usually took our guns with us, the frosty Autumn mornings it was a common thing the frosty Autumn prairie heus from the fences before sunrise. The town was then only a few years old, but it had twelve thousand inhabitants. It heated like fortifications thrown up in a night. The wheels of our wagons used to sink hub-deep ate the mud as we drove through the streets. The mud was bottomless; the city was like a scum flost-ing upon the black surface. This was only eleven pears ago. Now the streets are excellently planked, and built, in many cases, several feet above the thresholds of the original houses. The population has increased ten-fold in the brief interval. Still, there is the same air of haste and incompleteness about the city. One would judge that it had built there is the same are not increased ten-fold in the brief interval. teelf upon a wager within a certain number of bours; the time is up, the work is not quite finished.

bours; the time is up, the work is not quite finished, but here it seems to stand, rather shaky and breathless, but with a triumphant air saying, "Havn't I
"wen! Geatlemen, hand over your money!"
The atmosphere of the city is not surpassingly
attractive. It is almost as smoky as London; and
there are as rasny stenches here as Coleridge
counted in Cologne. I do not see how it is possible
that the place should not be exceedingly unleasibly,
particularly in Summer. Certainly a residence
bere, to a man of fine culture and sensitive elfactosee, would be purgatory. To-day I should consider

Chicago to be the greatest grain market in the world. I dare not give an estimate of the wealth and travel that pass here and pay tribute. Through this expanding gate pour endless processions. What trade! what animation! what swarming multitudes. Here, perhaps, somer than anywhere else, it becomes possible to consider the greatness of America—of her bold and lavish enterprise—her power and destiny. Here are railroads—what would the West be without railroads! In their

stupendous iron net the continent is caught like a fish and drawn up to the grasp of civilization.

All this gigantic life is sublime, viewed as a whole. The exhaustless energy that constructs whole. The exhaustless energy that constructs cities and peoples the wilderness astonishes contemplation. But the picture must be placed at a proper distance from the eye, so that only its grand effects shall be visible. In the details we discover the same old groveling and worming—myriads of maggots peopling the cheese. All this colossal plan is the aggregate of countless private projects, and the individual actors selfish and all-umportant aims, though lost in the magnitude of the vast unity, are, after all, the vital spirit of this civilization. The meck-auctioneer, crying his plated spoons and pinchbeck watches, coughing with avarnce and lies, is the type of modern civilization. But nature, unprejudiced, makes use of all materials; and sin and misery are harnessed to do her work. Rebels as we are, we cannot escape, but the most disobedient accomplishes, in some man-

the most disobedient accomplishes, in some manner, the will of the Lord. The coral insect has no ner, the will of the Lord. The coral insect has no care beyond its own little life; and it labors on, quite unawares that it is building islands and continents in the sea. So nature's plan is promoted. So these mighty cities are laid as stepping stones to what is beyond. We perish with our trivialities; but the vast design goes on: there are no limits—all is preparation, liberal, fluent, imposing, and adequate to the necessities of the nation that is to be.

[JACKWOOD.

## FROM MICHIGAN.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LANSING, Mich., July 6, 1857. Crops of all kinds are promising. Corn, though late, is thriving, and, if we do not have early au-

tumnal frosts, will yield bountifully.

The Mon. Charles P. Bush died in Lansing July 4, aged forty-eight years. He had long been one of the most able and efficient Democratic politicians in this

sged forty-eight years. He had long been one of the most able and efficient Democratic politicians in this State. For the last year or two he has resided in Tompkins County, N. Y., but lately returned on a visit, his health having long been in a precarious state. His funeral was attended by a very large concourse of people.

Notwithstanding the tightness of the money market, a large number of buildings of various grades will be erected in Lansing this season.

Prof. L. R. Fisk of the Agricultural College delivered an able oration on the Fourth to a large audience. The oration is original in thought and style, and will be published.

The Michigan Agricultural College is in a flourishing condition, evincing the wisdom of its founders, and the capability and fidelity of its President and Facuity, Long may it stand as the proud monument of Michigan's sagacity. I trust that similar institutions will be reared in every State, thus giving a new impetus and dignity to agricultural labor, which "is the "first, the noblest and most natural pursuit of man."

The sufferers in the Northern portion of our State have been liberally supplied with provisions.

The Republican assendency in this State is complete, and nothing but the worst mismanagement can overturn it. Our opponents try every nook and corner of our defenses, without finding a breach, and growl with despair over the bones of their State spoils, which they have long since picked clean of meat and marrow. Their condition, at the present time, would draw tears from a crocodile.

CROPS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

MEADOW BANK, Columbia Co., 
July 8, 1857.

Hay.—The crop of this great staple article of 'fodder,' will be very large—quality not as good as some
seasons. The farmers think the weight will be less
when it comes to market, than usual for the same
quantity for last year.

Corn be gins to show well these several warm days
nast. My sweet corn is thirty inches high. Several

Corn begins to show well these several warranges. My sweet corn is thirty inches high. Several farmers planted their yellow corn three several times. To-day, under a hot sun, it is doing well.

Pototoes.—A large yield is auticipated in this vicinity; \$3 50 per barrel was paid yesterday for four barrels of the Mercer variety; \$3 and \$3 25 for other hinds for some quantity.

kinds for same quantity.

Rye is appearing and ripening finely. Some splendid fields I saw yesterday; a large crop is to be harvested, if the comet don't blight it. Prices of old rye 94 country week.

if the comet don't blight it. Prices of old rye 94 cents this week.

Outs do not fare as well as Winter grain; doing better this week than the last; 50 cents per bushel for old to-day and yesterday. An average crop is looked for; a large one hoped for. Some few parcels of Spring wheat are doing well. Winter wheat is not much grown in the County you are aware. Few cherries; pear trees show some signs of leaves decaying, and the fruit nothing—on my trees.

Graperines generally appear well, especially Isabells.

den Vegetables are doing excellently well.

AN APPEAL TO PHILANTHROPISTS.

To the Editors of The Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemes: Will you allow us a little space in your paper to appeal to your readers on behalf of Medinda Noll, a colored woman who was manumitted by her mistress, widow of a late officer of the United States army, about a year since?

Since her manumission Melinda has devoted her energies to raising money for the purpose of securing the freedom of a son in slavery at Parkville, Mo. Learning, a few months since, that he was about to be sold out of the family and sent to Texas, she, by the advice of friends, concluded to appeal to the benevolent to sid her in her laudable undertaking. She is now in Philadelphia, having already received aid from many friends in New-York. Circumstances, however, have recently arisen which call for a renewed appeal to the benevolent. Her son has already passed into the hands of strangers, and will shortly be removed to Texas. It is present owner, however, gives Melinda till the 1st of August to make up the sum he asks for him, viz: \$1.250, being \$150 more than he was held at by his former master. Melinda's former mistress writes:

"My heart bleeds for poor Melinda. I am myself.

mistress writes:
"My heart bleeds for poor Mehnda. I am myself
a mother, and can understand her feelings. Would
that it were in my power to make up the balance for
hea; but I have already done all that my means will

Melinda has saved from her own earnings, and col-Melinda has saved from her own earnings, and conlected, about \$900. She has but a short time remaining to make up the balance of \$350. It is to be hoped
that she will soon be enabled to secure the whole sum,
so that this mother may have the pleasure of greeting
her son as a freed man ere long.

Contributions for this object will be received at this
office, or by either of the undersigned.

S. W. BUTLER, M. D., Burlington, N. J. HENRY RAWLS, No. 12 Front street, N.Y.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

The Fnited States Naval Lyceum will dispatch a mail for the United States squadren in the East Indies All letters and papers left at their rooms in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on or before Saturday next, 11th inst. will be promptly forwarded.

The Secretary of the Navy has ordered the frigate Independence, built in 1814, and now at Panama, to send home for discharge those men whose terms of service have expired, if it can be done with safety to the ship, and then proceed to San Francisco, where the Independence will become a storeship.

The Merrimae is expected to sail in six weeks from Boston as the flag-ship of Capt. Long, who is ordered to relieve Commodore Mervine in command of the Paific squadron. The difficulty of procuring seamen may delay the Merrimac beyond the time stated.

· FOR EUROPE. The British screw steamer City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, sailed vesterday forenoon for Liverpool with about 65 cabin and 200 steerage passengers.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board passed the Coroners' bill, \$3,722, for the last quarter, and, after the reception of a few petitions, adjourned to Monday.

THE COST OF LETTING A HAUNTED HOUSE .- It Marion County, Ohio, recently, one man sued another for the reut of a house. On the trial, evidence was adduced that the house was haunted, and the jury decided that the defendant be paid \$15 as damages, instead of paying reut.

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

THE FIRE DEFARTMENT.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tricune. Sin: An article in your lesse of to-day, topcking upon the present condition of the Fire Department, the increase in the salary of Harry Howard, &c., has been read by me, and, I will venture to by, by hundreds of other members of the Department, with the most lively satisfaction.

That a great effort is being made to turn our organization into a mere political machine, to be worked by the Chief Engineer and his party friends, is but too

ization into a mere political machine, to be worked by the Chief Engineer and his party friends, is but too apparent, but be assured there are still "rightoons men" who, with open eyes, watch the current of events, and who would, if they but had the opportunity of piacing their ideas before the public, call the attention of our firemen to the peril in which their beloved Institution now stands, from the malignant influences being brought to bear upon it by political demagognes for their own aggrandizement, and to answer their own future party purposes.

There are, Mr. Editor, "good men and true" in numbers in our Department—men who, doing right, are but too happy to be under the supervision of the Board of Commissioners themselves in order that the unruly shall do right also, for the credit and honor of the Department: but, Sir, until a very recent date no man who advocated the present Board of Commissioners, or the utility of their operation, or who differed in opinion on points of importance from Harry Howard, could, or would, get a hearing in those city papers which published "Fire Department Matters." They have acted to the conservative portion of the Department as the mere tools of the dominant political party in the Common Council, by whom they are doubtless, or hope to be, rewarded for these services. Latterly The Firemen's Advocate has been published in Boston; and, to the shame and disgrace of the city papers the it said, those of our dremen who desire to express their views on these matters must send them there or have them rejected in New-York; while the habitual cancusers, who, to advance their own individual and party interests, would sink the Department in the bottomless pit of anarchy and confusion, have paper after paper to support them and further their designs. Is this to continue? We shall see.

New-York, July 2, 1857.

## TILLING POTATOES.

To The Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Siz: I would like to draw the attention of your agricultural readers to what I consider an improved method

of Potato-culture.

In the first place there must be plenty of mellow soil. If the ground be sod, as recommended in your yesterday's paper, it must be plowed so deep that there may be dirt sufficient to kill the grass, &c. If it be corn or other stubble, it should be well manured late in the Fall. Manure put on late in the Fall wastes very little from evaporation, for whenever it is not cold enough to remain frozen it is apt to be drizzly. Besides, you have your land mellowed by the juices of the manure without applying it green—an advantage

Besides, you have your land mellowed by the joices of the manure without applying it green—an advantage respecting the rot.

The Potato occupying three to four weeks in coming up, in good land a considerable crop of weeds is started ere the vines begin to peep. Whenever the potatoes begin to raise the ground, and just before they begin to spread the leaf, with a tractable horse and a good plow, turn a furrow from each side on the row, so as to cover the hill from one to two inches with mellow dirt. In three or four days they will come through this covering, but the weeds will stay where you put them. The ground will be all fresh and clean; and, when the vines get to be from six to eight inches high, they may be gone through crosswise. The furrows must not only meet but lap a little. A third similar plowing, and they will do to lie by.

This plan has several advantages over the old way. Ist. It obviates hoeing—no small item—sometimes amounting to several dollars per acre. 2d. Should any crust be formed, owing to sudden changes of the weather from very wet to hot, the mellew earth thrown on will tend to soften this crust and facilitate the coming up of the potatoes. There is very little land which does not bake more or less. 3d. Should the potatoes be put back by quite deep covering, I have remarked that they lose nothing, for the vines come up enough stronger and more stocky to make up for what some would call lost time. Taking the hint from hearing of the Irish plan, viz: to cover the vines after they have attained one to two inches in hight, I tried the above plan three years ago, and have since been more and more pleased with it, finding it always successful.

AN AMERICAN ARTIST NOT ABROAD. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: I see in this morning's TRIBUNE, in a notice the Crayon, among other "American artists abroad," the Crayon, among other "American artists abroad,"
the name of Page, the painter, is referred to, and an
account of what he is doing in Rome is given. But
Mr. Page is now in this country. He returned in the
Persia to attend to some private business; but before
he goes back to Rome he will paint a few portraits.
He has now gone to Providence, R. L. to paint a
family group. His late portraits have excited the
highest degree of enthusiasm in Italy, and are spoken
of by artists and connoisseurs as equal to the finest
heads of Titian.

C. D. M.

STATE OF THE CITY ON WEDNESDAY.

The following is a copy of the returns as made to the Commissioners Wednesday morning, showing the arrests and disposition of prisoners, together with the incidents worthy of note in the various Precincts. To the Precincts not mentioned, blank returns were sent in.

There Precincts not mentioned, blank returns were sent in.

Third Precinct.

Thos. Murphy, no business—petit larceny; arrested by Officer Tupper. Committed by Justice Osborn.

John McLaughlin, no business—firing torpedoes.

Committed by Justice Osborn.

Wm. Wilson, laborer—stealing brandy; by Officer Birdsall. Sent to Police Court.

FIFTH PRECINCY. Henry Miller, suspicion of lateeny; by Officer Wagon. Sent to the Police Court.

James Taylor, vagrant; by Officer Petit. Six

Catharine Muney, grossly intoxicated; by Officer Van Vechten. Committed. Catharine Muney, grossy.
Van Veghten. Committed.
George O. Cochuman, carman—petit larceny; by
Officer Story. Committed for trial.
Ann Williams, prostitute—disorderly conduct; by
Officer Maynard. Discharged.
Eva Benson, prostitute—drunk and disorderly; by

Eva Benson, prostitute—drunk and disorderly; by officer Maynard. Ten days. Mary Harvey, days' work—drunk; by Officer Petit.

Mary J. Costello, vagrant; by Officer Jerboa. Cornelius Sullivan, chair-maker-grossly drunk; by Officer Brogden. Ten days.

All remained quiet in this District the last twentyfour hours. We are depedent in this Precinct for the
preservation of order on the services of special patrolmen.

EIGHTH PRECINCT. Henry Brinckerhoff, cartuan; John Williams, waiter-petit larceny; by Officer Olastead. Com-mitted for trial. Mary McKinucy, drunk in the street; by Odicer Miller. Tendays.

Miller. Ten days. Levi Colbert, laborer—assault and battery; by Officer Olmstead. Discharged by the Court.

John Helmes, ex-policeman—same charge. Dis-

charged.
David Marsh, thief—burglary; Wm. Lerton, thief—burglary; by Officers Reynolds, Baldwin and Andre. Committed.
The two last named persons were arrested about I

The two last named persons were arrested about of clock yesterday morning, having in their possession a quantity of wearing apparel, a piece of silk, an opera-glass, a case of razors, a porte-mennale, four silver spoons, a card-case containing a card marked Miss Matilda Goeling, No. 138 West Seventeenth street. They had also keys and burglars' tools. William Lawless, service—disorderly conduct; by Sergeant Sebring. Committed by Justice Flandreau. Grace Mumby, housework—grossly intoxicated. Six months Pententiary.

Margaret Conley, service—grossly intoxicated; by Officer Smith. Ten days.

William Martin, no business—petit larceny; by Officer Lucas. Committed for examination by Justice Wood. Wood.

James Gallagher, bookbinder—disorderly conduct;
by Officer Turner.

Mary Ann Johnson and Catharine Colton, servants

-intoxication and disorderly conduct; by Officers Miner and Foos. Committed for examination by

Justice Wood.

Another Attempt to get Parot out of Prite a.—
Sergeant Davis of the Tenth Precinct says: Liss
monning, about 3 o'clock, a man named Ernest
Charmer, residing at No. 315 Hicks street, Brooklyn,
was arrested by Officer Foos while he was waiting
with a lack at the corner of Divison and Eduidge
streets to convey a prisoner away from Eldridge street
Prison, named August Parot, who was confined there
by adder of the French Government. The officer suspertics something wrong by seeing the halk ground pecting something wrong by seeing the hack standing

in the street so long, kept a sharp lock-out, and soon discovers? Parot descending from the third-stary sindow of the prison by tying his sheets to the window. Charmer and Parot were both arrested and given in charge of the keeper of the prison to be taken before the United States Marshal. It is said that Charmer had received \$1,000 for the arrest of Parot, and was to receive \$2,000 to effect his escape. Upon searching Charmer a loaded pistol was found in his possession.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.

George Black, laborer—drunk; by Officer Church.

Ten days, by Justice Wood.

Alice Carrell, housekeeper—disorderly conduct.

Ten days, by Justice Wood.

Alice Carroll, housekeeper—disorderly conduct.
Discharged.

Michael Riley, tinsmith; James H. Hopkins, machipist—riot, throwing stones, &c; by Officers Van Arnsdale and J. W. Wells.

In regard to these arrests, Capt. Squires of the Eleventh precinct says:

"Another Row.—About 11 o'clock last night an alarm ran was heard in the Seventeenth Ward by the Eleventh Ward efficers in Twelfth street, and upon running in the direction of it, when at the corner of Avenue A and Twelfth street they were attacked by the mob with stones and clubs. The odds against them was so great that the officers were near being pelted from the ground, when they were compeled to use their revolvers, a few shots from which put a part of the crowd to flight. A few of the more daring rallied again, and attempted to rescue the above two persons, whom the officers had succeeded in arresting with stones in their hands, and they were again compelled to fire on their assailants. The officers finally enceeded in bringing their prisoners to the Station-House. What damage was done by the shots fired is not known hositively, although it is reported that several of the outlaws were wounded. It is perhaps proper to state that the alarm-rap which was heard was given by the rowdies themselves, for the express purpose of drawing the officers there and then making an one-laught on them. They were of course taken by surprise, and it was fortunate that a few of them happened to have their revolvers with them. I can only add, that they will not be caught napping again very soon, but that every man sent into that district will be prepared hereafter to shoot down any outlaws who may attack them. These fellows are a regularly organized gang, known as 'The Forty Thieves of Avelue A.'"

Twelfth Precinct.

Twelfth Precinct.

Ann Connelly, petit larceny; by Officer Eady. Discharged by Justice Brownell.

Ellen Knapp, drunk; by Officer Treadwell. Sent to Police Court.

Mary McLaughlin, no business, drunk; Matilda Emilina, tailoress, drunk; Christopher Marr, book-binder, drunk and disorderly. Committed ten days each by Justice Brownell.

Michael Flanagau, cartman, Win. Neals, iron-mold-er, John Laurens, no profession; drunk and disorderly conduct. Sent to Essex Market Police Court. John Payne, mechanic, Francis Gallagher, mechanic, John Gerstony, mechanic; drunk and disor

derly.

Thomas Henderson, laborer, intexication.

SEVENTEENTH PRECISCT.

Mary Tierney, intoxication; by Officer Wacob.
Committed for ien days.

Margaret Davis, vagrant; by Officer Purdy. Com-Eliza J. Briggs, insane; by Officer Stout. Com-

Eliza J. Briggs, insane; by Officer Stout. Committed for examination.

Herry Spertz. butcher—petit larceny; by Officer Purdy. Committed for examination.

Andrew Shields, tailor—intoxication; by Officer Gillet. Committed ten days.

Henry Hernell, rag-picker—assault and battery; by Officer McKelvy. Committed for examination.

John Colgan, shoemaker—assault and battery; by Officer Sutton. Committed for examination.

Wm. Linch, carpenter—intoxication; by Officer Stout. Committed ten days.

Frederick Mercer, feed store—assault and battery; by Officer McConnell. Committed to answer.

James McManus, carpenter—intoxicated; by Officer Mct. Discharged.

James McManus, carpenter—intoxicated; by Officer Mett. Discharged.

Michael Malery—disorderly conduct; by Officer Wacob. Committed for examination.

Frederick Hett, tailor—assault and battery; by Officer Thrushman. Committed for examination.

John Quigley, shoemaker—intoxicated; by Officer Edwards. Committed for ten days.

John McGuire, musician; Ann McGuire, musician; Benjamin Cristman, tailor—intoxication and disorderly conduct. Temporarily committed.

Wm. Tailor, painter—disorderly conduct. Discharged.

Wm. Tailor, painter—disorderly conduct. Discharged.
Daniel Bininger, cigar-maker—disorderly conduct.
Eightkenth Preciset.
John Kiernan, peddler; Robert Smith, safimaker—highway robbery and nicting; by Officers Burden, Areson and Burden.
Sergeant Bennet says: "The above-named prisoners are two of the rioters and thieves who were engaged in robbing conductors on the First-avenus Railroad cars on the 5th inst. The pith of the joke is I have testimony to convict them."
NINETEENTH PRECISET.
C. N. Thorn, sailor—assault and battery; by Officer

C. N. Thorn, sailor-assault and battery; by Officer Merrill.

James Donelson, boiler-maker—indecent exposure of person; by Officer Sennant.

Mary Roidy, servant—indecent exposure of person; by Officer Bumstead.

by Officer Bumstead.

Twenty-second Paccinet.

Jane McName, housekeeper: Arthur McName, laborer, intoxicated; discharged by Justice Flandreau.

Mary Freeman, housekeeper, constructive larceny; by Officer Bowley.

Mary Jane Mulligan, prostitute, intoxicated and discounts.

Margaret Youngs, prostitute, intoxicated and derly.

Many Ann Cayen, prostitute, intoxicated and disorderly: sent to Police Court.

THE RIOT OF THE FOURTH INSTANT. THE INQUISITION CONCLUDED-FIFTEEN PERSONS IMPLICATED.

The inquiry into the causes which led to the bloody and disgraceful riot on the afternoon of the 4th instant as commenced some days ags by Coroner Perry, was continued and concluded yesterday. The evidence taken implicates fifteen persons as being concerned in the riot, two or three of whom only are in custody, but it is to be hoped that the other rioters will soon b captured and brought to justice.

The following is a copy of the testimony taken yes-

The following is a copy of the testimony taken yesterday:

Philip Loewenthal, residing at No. 189 Eighth avenue, cerner of Eleventh street, being sworn, says—I am one of the Special Police; upon hearing of the riot about 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon I went to No. 88 White street, offered my services, and was sworn in; I returned to the scene of riot; upon reaching the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets; I was hooted at and went back, but returned again with two other special policemen; we took off our badges and concealed our clubs; I was separated from my companions; I marked a man who fired a musket; if I could see him I could recognize him; we man seized me by the collar and seked me if I was one of the d—d Republican sous of b—s; upon telling him that I was a Democrat, he went away; I made another arrest, but it was after the riot was quelled.

Nathaniel T. Hisks sworn says—I am Sergeant in command of the Sixth Police District at the time of the riot in the Sixth Ward on the 4th of July, at 6 o clock in the evening, I took command of a party of thirty or forty men who were sent from No. 88 White street, to Bayard street, the scene of the riot; I arrested two or three but do not know their names; I cannot recognize by name any person concerned in rested two or three but do not know their names; I cannot recognize by name any person concerned in

eannot recognize by name any person concerned in
the rict.

Henry W. Mosher, Special P-diceman, being sworn,
says—I reside at No. 594 Third avenue; during the
rict of the 4th, at Bayard street, I arrested a person
who threw a brick at the Policmen; I passed him over
to another policeman, and then arrested another rioter who slipped from my hands; I do not know his
name; I did not recognize any one on the ground.

Richard Van Veghten being sworn, says—I recognize the prisoner that the last witness arrested to be
Barney Gallagher.

Richard Tettton, residing at No. 105 Bowery, being
sworn, says—About 4 o'clock on the 4th inst., some

Richard Tetton, residing at No. 105 Bowery, being sworn, says—About 4 o'clock on the 4th inst., some persons in Bayard street were fighting with each other; they appeared to be in liquor; there was a general melec, when some policeinea came by, who were attacked by the crowd of fighters and a man by the name of Kraus, who lives at 107 Bayard street, next door to me; I did not recognize any others in the fight.

Henry McCluskey, residing at No. 36 Bowery, being sworn, says—I saw a portion of the fight on the 4th of July; I cannot recognize any persons of the Mulberry street gang who were in the fight.

John Leng of the Special Police, being sworn, says—I reside at No. 29 Centre street; I was sont to quell the not at Bayard street on the 4th; I arrested a person by the name of Patrick Mooney, who was engaged

the riot at Bayard street on the 4th; I arrested a person by the name of Patrick Mooney, who was engaged in the riot; I could not identify any others at the time. Joseph Lander, Acting Sergeant of the Fourteenth District Police, being sworn, says—About 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th inst., I was at the fight on the corner of Baxter and Bayard streets; there had been a difficulty existing between the Bowery Boye and the Nive Pointers; the general rumor throughout the West was that the Knaw-Nothings and Black Kapublicant were coming down to burn the Catholic Church licans were coming down to burn the Catholic Church in Mott street, I understand that the Dead Rabbit Clab originated the runes in order to get strength.

one Florentine was appointed on the Special Police by the Commissioners, and because he accepted such appointment he was attacked while in Mulberry street and chased to the Bowery, where he went for protection; this appears to be the origin of the fight; during the fight at Bayard street, while the missiles were flying in all directions. I marked one man who was throwing stones and bricks; he was one of the killed who lay at White street; on the arrival of a reinforcement of Police, I arrested a man by the name of McGill; he was a participator in the riet; I passed him over to another officer and returned to the spot I left; I saw a young man who calls his name Jeremiah Ellis; I arrested him as he was in the act of throwing a brick and passed him over to the specials, who took him to the Station House; I returned and arrested a man by the name of James Lare, who was an active participant in the fight: he succeeded in getting away from me and made a show of fighting; I made as if drawing my revolver, when he ran away; he was afterward arrested by two of the specials; he has since been released; I live in the Sixth Ward, but I do not identify any others engaged in the fight.

Patrick Rohan being sworn, says—I live at No. 194

in the fight.

Patrick Rohan being sworn, says—I live at No. 194

Patrick Rohan being sworn, says—I he left home Varick street; deceased was my son; he left home about 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th of July; about 8 o'clock he was brought back to the house wounded in the forehead by a gun-shot; he died about 10 o'clock that evening; I heard no conversation as to who shot him.

No other evidence being at hand, the inquisition

was brought to a close by Coroner Perry, who then proceeded to briefly review the testimony to the Jury, whom he also instructed as to the parties implicated in the riot as developed by the evidence. The Coroner made some fitting and very appropriate remarks to the Jury upon the aggravated nature of the matter which they had had so long under consideration, after which they retired, and after being absent for nearly half an hour renderered the following VERDICT.

"That Patrick Roban, the deceased, came to his death by a gun or pistol-shot wound received in the riot in Bayard street on the Fourth day of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven. We also find that James McBride, Barnard McGivin, Frank Fitzpatrick, Edward Dye, Thomas McGeary, James Lane, William Gill, Jeremiah Ellis, Patrick Mooney, Owen Gilmartin, Thomas Rooney, Daniel Sweeny, Patrick Hayes, Barney, alias Owen Gallagher and Patrick Moore, were active participators in said riot."

Upon the rendition of the above verdict Coroner Perry issued warrants for the apprehension of the persons implicated, except those already in prison. Edward Dye, Patrick Mooney and Barney, alias Owen Gallagher, are the only persons in the Tombs against whom the Jury rendered their verdict.

PAYMENT OF THE POLICE.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CONTROLLER.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S & OFFICE, New-York, July 9, 1857.

About the middle of June the members of the Police were paid up to the 23d of May. The number of persons paid at that time was 1,199, embracing every man on the rolls of the old police, and including all who had indicated their adherence to the new Police Commissioners, as the names of all these persons were on the rolls returned to the Controller's office. This payment had the assent of those who adhered to the old police law, and the new Police Commissioners made no objection to the payment, provided it included all those who had joined them, as well as the old force.

Since the completion of those payments, the removals and new appointments have somewhat complicated the operations of the Finance Department in regard to the payment of the present police force.

The new Police Commissioners have from time to time given notice to the Controller of the persons dismissed by them under the new Police Law, which, by the Court of last resort, has been declared to be constitutional.

These polices cannot properly be disregarded by the

the Court of last resort, has been declared to be constitutional.

These notices cannot properly be disregarded by the Controller in settling with the members of the Police who have adhered to the old law.

By the provisions of the new law the members of the Metropolitan Police are to be paid by their own Treasurer by moneys placed by the Corporation in the State Treasury, and that law requires that the Finance Department shall pay to the State Treasurer any moneys belonging to the Police appropriation for the year 1857. As this law took effect on the 1st of May, the payment of the Police up to the 23d of May by the Controller could not have been effected if the new Commissioners had taken legal steps to prevent it, and their assent was given.

under that law; and he does not consider that he i authorized by law to pay any of the persons appointed by the old Police Commissioners after the organization of the new Commission.

by the old Police Commissioners after the organization of the new Commission.

In carrying into effect the preceding suggestions, it is obvious that the Controller requires the cooperation of the Mayor and of the new Police Commissioners.

The arrangements for the payment of the men will require a number of days, but will not be delayed beyond the time absolutely necessary unless protracted by causes over which this Department has no control.

A. C. YLAGG, Controller.

## CITY ITEMS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-A single representation of Il Trocatore will be given by Madame La Grange's troupe this evening; and that the opera may be pro duced in the best manner, the valuable services of Miss Adelaide Phillips have been secured.

APPOINTMENT .- Capt. Bennett, late Captain of the Third Ward Police, was yesterday appointed a deputy by Sheriff Willett, and a large amount of important business was immediately intrusted to him. Bennett was the man who thrust Mr. Conover out of the Street Commissioner's Office.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT VAN DYCK AMONG OUR CITY SCHOOLS .- The Hon, H. H. Van Dyck the newly elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction, accompanied by City Superintendent Randall has been engaged in visiting some of our large city schools for a couple of days past. On Wednesday he visited the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and witnessed the annual examination and the usual at terding exercises, at the close of which he made an address expressing a hearty satisfaction at the remark able proficiency attained in the languages and mathe matics by many of the pupils. Mr. Randall read the Annual Report and made explanatory statements in regard to the Educational Department of the Institu ion. Mr. Peet, the Superintendent, was warmly commended for the manner of his pupils. The occasion

closed with a strawberry treat. Yesterday Messrs. Van Dyck and Randall visited North Moore street School, No. 44; Twenty-fourth street School, No. 45, and Mr. McNary's School on Eight centh street, in all of which they witnessed various conditions of excellence and order quite beyond their expectation. It is the intention of the State Superntendent to visit our city schools, and to fully understand the practical inner working of the system, which holds so fair an outward promise, a line of policy that will be likely to eventuate in strengthening the hands of the City Superintendent in his efforts to improve the schools under his care, and likewise to secure a proper attention to the exertions of the intelligent friends of education now making to secure an educa tional census, and a thorough reorganization of the legal basis of our city school system, so as to shut out the abuses and blockheads that are likely to bring it

into discredit, if not to open shame.

The new candidates for admission to the Free leademy presented their certificates yesterday, to the number of two hundred and fifty-six, from the various Ward Schools. The Eighteenth Ward School, No. 40, sent seventy-five; Fifteenth Ward School, No. 35, sent forty-five; and the Sixteenth Ward School sent 25; he remainder being scattered among the other echools.

This number is larger, than was expected, from the fact that the age of the pupils has been raised one year, fourteen being the standard now for admission, with an advance in the preparatory course of study.

A BULCHERS' MEETING .- A meeting of butchers was held yesterday afternoon at the corner of First avenue and Fifth street, to advance the interests of that craft in some way, though in what particular manner we are not able to say. The meeting yesterday was strictly private, and our reporter inquired in vain to what was done.

THE GERMAN REGIMENT.—The German soldiers have shown the utmost readines to assist in subduing all opposition to law. On Sunday, the Fifth Regiment, which is entirely composed of Germans, was ordered out. Col. Schwartzwaelder received the order at 8] p. m., and in less than two hours, 400 men wen under arms. They remained on duty until Monday morning, at 9 o'clock, when they were dismissed to reassemble instantly whenever required. The officers assure us that the Regiment is ready to obey any orders emanating from the Police Commissioners, and that they will fire on anything they are ordered to for the preservation of the peace of the city.

"HE WAS DEAD, AND IS ALIVE AGAIN; HE WAS Lost, AND IS FOUND."-During the recent riotous proceedings at the City Hall, Capt. F. C. Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, was called upon on several oc casions to take a conspicuous part on the side of the Metropolitan Commissioners in serving the warrants issued for the arrest of the Mayor, &c.; consequently the name of Capt. Speight appeared equally prominent n the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Little did he suppose, however, that such a circumstance would lead to the discovery of a long-lost brother, one long supposed to have gone to his last resting-place; nevertheless such has proved to be the case, and occasioned great rejoicing among his kindred, who may now, in the language of Hely Writ, truly exclaim: "Bring hither "the fatted calf, and kill it, and let us eat and be merry; for this our brother was dead, and is alive 'again; he was lost, and is found."

From the statement of Capt. Speight, it appears that the long-missing brother came to this city 27 years ago, and, being rather a "fast" young man at the time, after a brief but gay time of it in this city, enlisted in the United States service, and went out West to engage in the Indian wars, from which period all trace of him was lost. He was consequently sup-posed to have lost his life in some battle, until the receipt of a letter, of which the following is a copy, relieved the minds of his brothers and sisters on the

relieved the minds of his brothers and sisters on that point. One of his sisters has not seen him for 31 years:

HAZLETON, Gibron Co., Indiana, June 30, 1857.

Captain Specast—Sir: Excuse me for taking the liberty of addressing you. In reading the account of the late riots in New-York, in The Tribune, the name of Speight appears frequently; that being my name, I am anxious to know if you belong to the same family, My father's name was Henry Speight; I had three brothers and two sisters; my brothers' names were Francis C. Speight, Alfred Speight and Henry Speight. We were separated at Ithaca, Tompkins County, Wy years ago; since then I have heard nothing of them, If you can give me any information which will lead to the discovery of my lost relatives, you will confer a lasting obligation upon me. Yours, respectfully,

The gallant Captain soon dispatched a reply, which

The gallant Captain soon dispatched a reply, which will doubtless effect a meeting at an early day bet ween himself and his long-lost brother.

OUR Ex-PROTECTORS.-Three or four weeks ago one of the Municipal Police, dressed in his uniform and star, lay drunk through the day one Sunday in the front area of a house where his wife was employed as cock. Wearing star and uniform, the same worthy carried away a basket of provisions which his wife had purloined. Next day the lady of the house discovered another basket-full which his wife had prepared for him for that day, and had the satisfaction of uppacking it.

PAROT SURRENDERS HIMSELF .- Since Augusts Parot's recapture, a fresh warrant of extradition has Commissioners had taken legal steps to prevent it, and their assent was given.

It is obvious from this that the disbanded police force can only be paid with the assent of the new Police Commissioners, who by the existing law are entitled to have a proportion of the Police fund of 1857 paid over to the State Treasury for their ase.

In this state of the case the Controller proposes, 1st, to draw his warrant on the City Treasury for the sum of \$100,600 to be paid to the State Treasurer for the use of the Police Commissioners.

2d. To pay all the members of the disbanded police force who received their appointments before the Commissioners organized under the new law, from the time of the last payment to the date of their discharge by the rew Police Commissioners, or the date of their discharge by the rew Police Commissioners, or the date of their discharge by the rew Police Law does not contemplate that the Controller.

Fig. The rew Police Law does not contemplate that the Controller shell pay any of the police force organized under that law; and he does not consider that he is been issued, upon which he was brought before Com-missioner Betts. Yesterday Mr. Betts forwarded a

Capt. Burns, from Gonaives, in ballast, and bound for this port, passed inside of Sandy Hook and up the Raritan Bay and Staten Island Sound to Elizabethport, N. J., yesterday afternoon, to take in a cargo of oal. It is further reported that the bark, while in her port of departure, lost one of her crew from yellow fever, and that during her passage her mate and two of her seamen died of the same disease, and were buried at sea. New-York, by an agreement with New-Jersey, was the exclusive Quarantine jurisdiction of the waters of Staten Island Sound to low-water mark on the Jersey shore, and therefore it is presumed that the Health Officer of the port or the Commissioners of Health will forthwith order the Relief to the lower Quarantine anchorage for detention and the usual fumigation and cleansing.

DISMISSAL OF BELLRINGERS.-This morning some seven or eight of the fire-alarm bellringers were surprised to receive notices from the Mayor that their ervices were not required from this time henceforth. The three ringers at the tower in One-hundred andminth street-Messrs. Simon Paleor, Christian Seaman and Wm. H. Ackerman-were dismissed without cause; and among the new appointees is Mr. Hugh Masterson, late Police Shadow under Matsell.

Charles Baulch, of Marion street bell tower, was discharged estensibly because he had charged Herry H. Howard, the Chief Engineer, with being druck and incapable of doing his duty, at a fire in Mr. John Hopper, of the City Hall tower, was dis-

missed without cause, and a man named Cregier, who has not been two years in the Department, a pointed DETENTION OF WITNESSES .- Proposals will be received by the Board of Police for renting suitable accommodations, within the Metropolitan Police Dis-

trict, for the detention of witnesses who are unable to furnish security for their appearance in criminal pro-ceedings, as provided by section 14 of the act passed April 15, 1857. RIOTING AT MACKRELLVILLE-TWO OF THE RI-TERS SHOT-FIGHT BETWEEN THE ROWDIES AND Policimes.-On Wednesday night, between 11] and

12 o'clock, a fresh manifestation of the riotous spirit at Mackrellville broke forth, and large crowds of organized rewdies collected in the neighborhood of Tompkins Park, coming from streets between Twelfth and Seventh streets, about the neighborhood of Ave-After some skirmishing with a party of half a dozon

patrolmen in that neighborhood, a regular onset was made upon the police, when some six shots were fired y the latter at the rowdies. This checked them for about fifteen minutes, when they rushed again upon the police, who had meantime

given the signal for a reenforcement. The number of the policemen being thus increased, they received the second attack as in the previous instance with another discharge of pistols.

Two at least, it was noticed, were borne off wounded,

then a fresh retreat was the consequence.

The entire body of men detailed in this vicinity were there concentrated for defense, and the upper streets

toward Pwelfth street abandoned to the ricters. The